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(54) **IN-WHEEL MOTOR-DRIVEN DEVICE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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*Primary Examiner* — John Walters

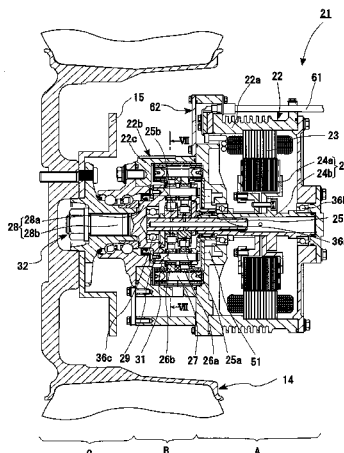
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An in-wheel motor driving device in which a motor section A and a wheel hub bearing section C are connected coaxially in series via a speed reducer section B, whereby an axial dimension of the in-wheel motor driving device is reduced to provide a large inside space of a vehicle as well as an increase in freedom of routing a power supply wires. A terminal box for the power supply wires which supply power to the motor section A is disposed on the outer circumferential side surface of the housing which holds the motor section A. The power supply wires are routed out of the terminal box to an inboard side and are anchored by a power supply wire holder which extends perpendicularly to an axial centerline of the housing.

**7 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**



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**F16H 1/32** (2006.01)  
**H02K 5/18** (2006.01)  
**H02K 7/14** (2006.01)

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 (2013.01); *F16H 2001/325* (2013.01); *H02K*  
*5/18* (2013.01); *H02K 7/14* (2013.01); *Y02T*  
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Fig. 1

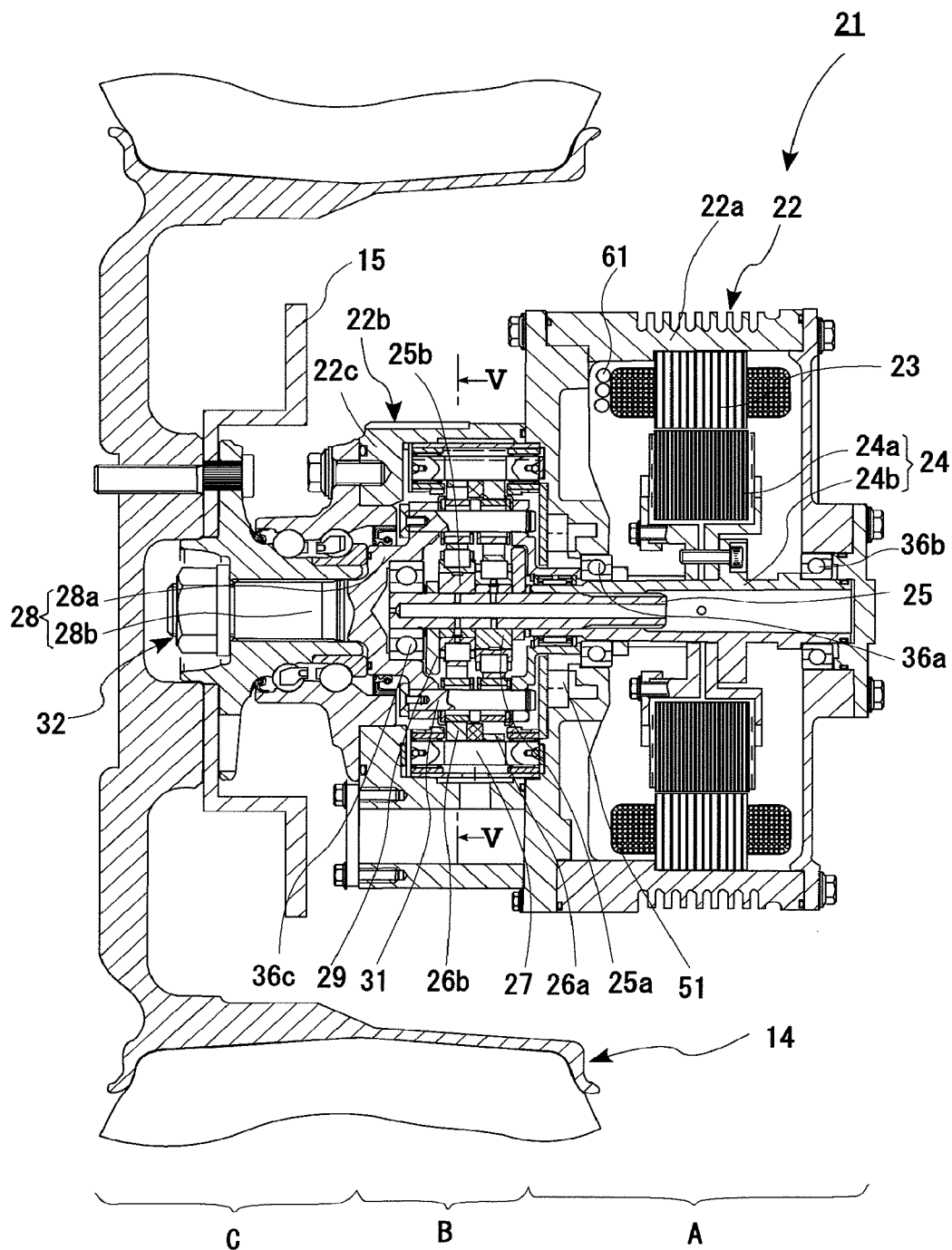


Fig. 2

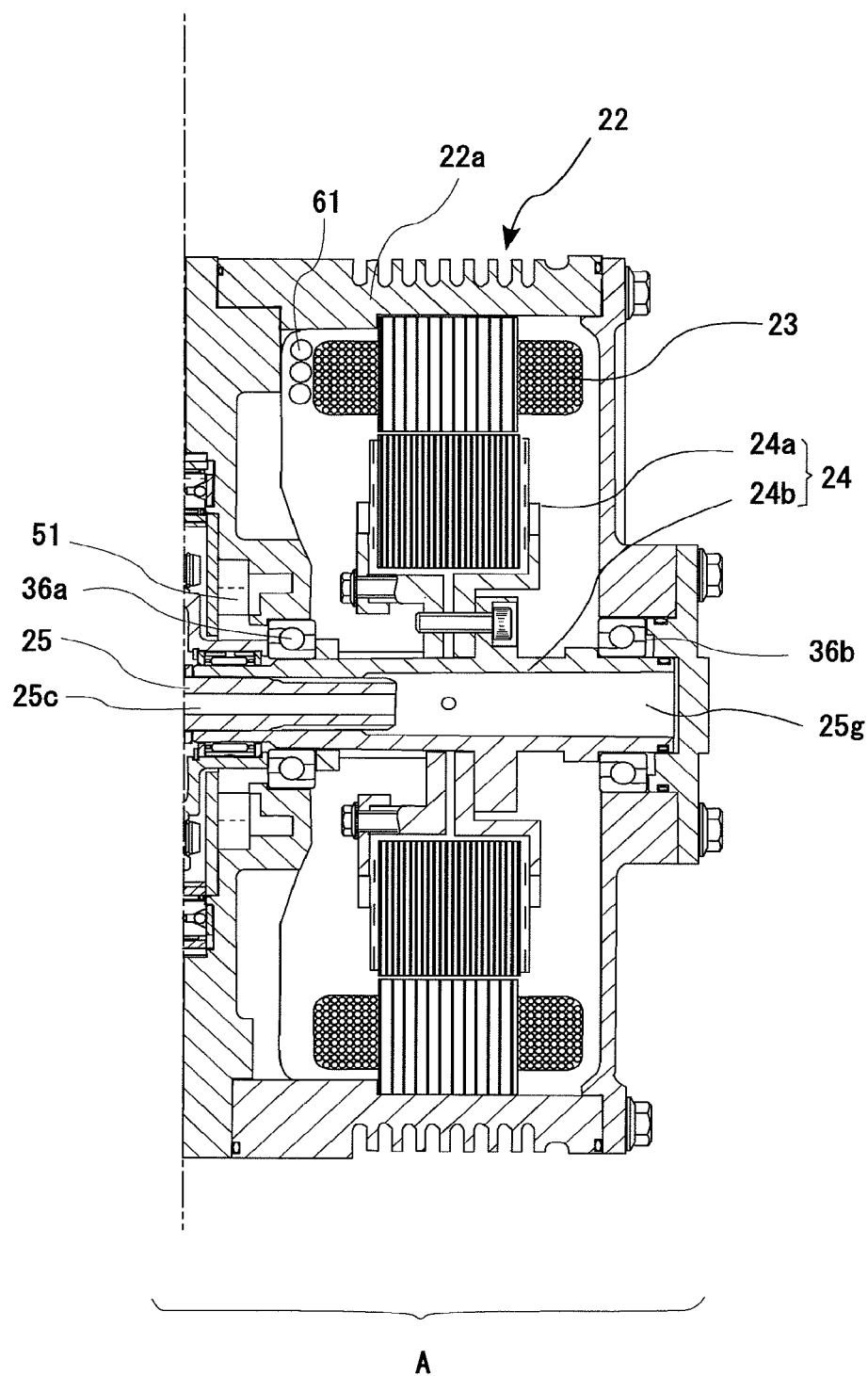


Fig. 3

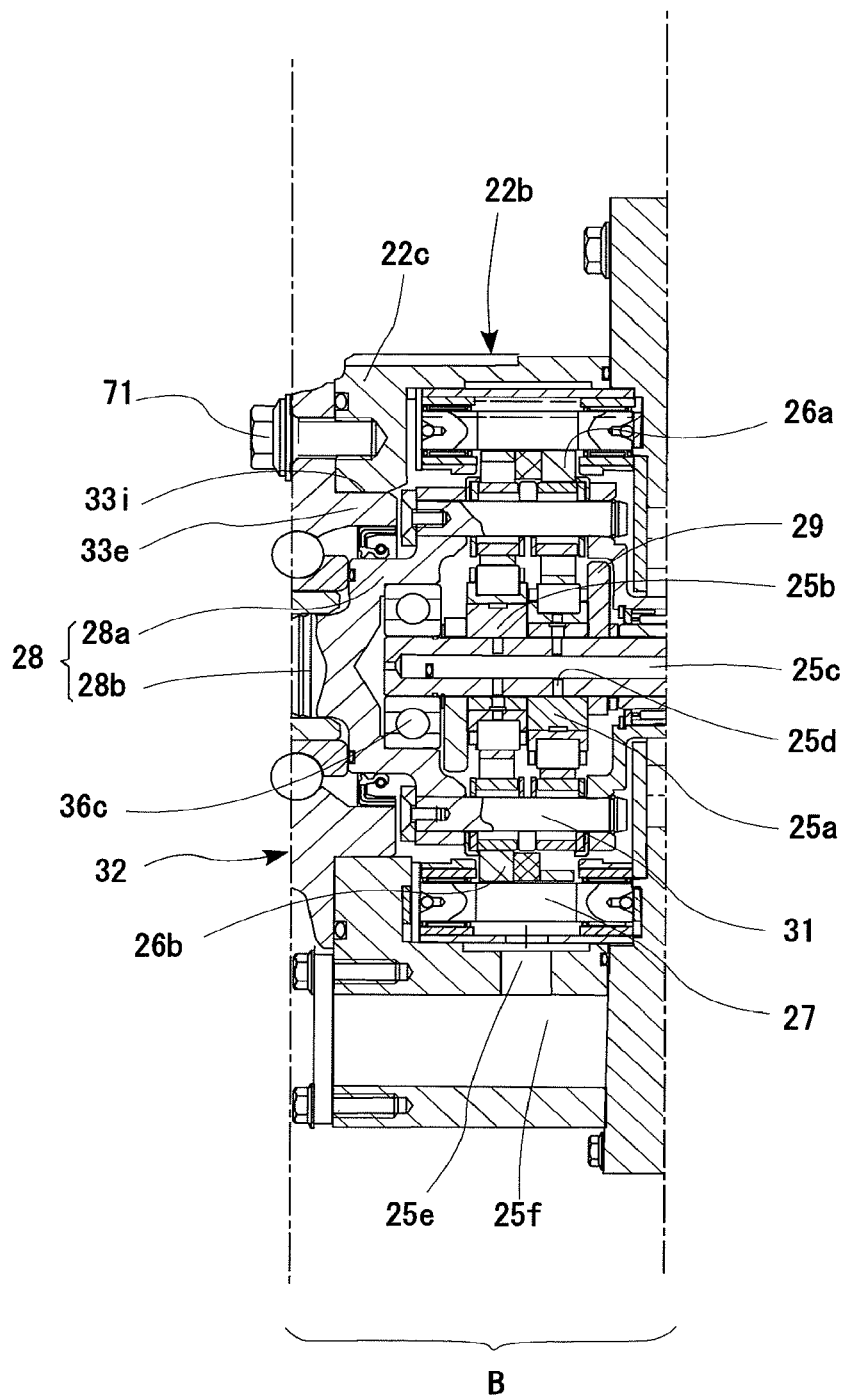


Fig. 4

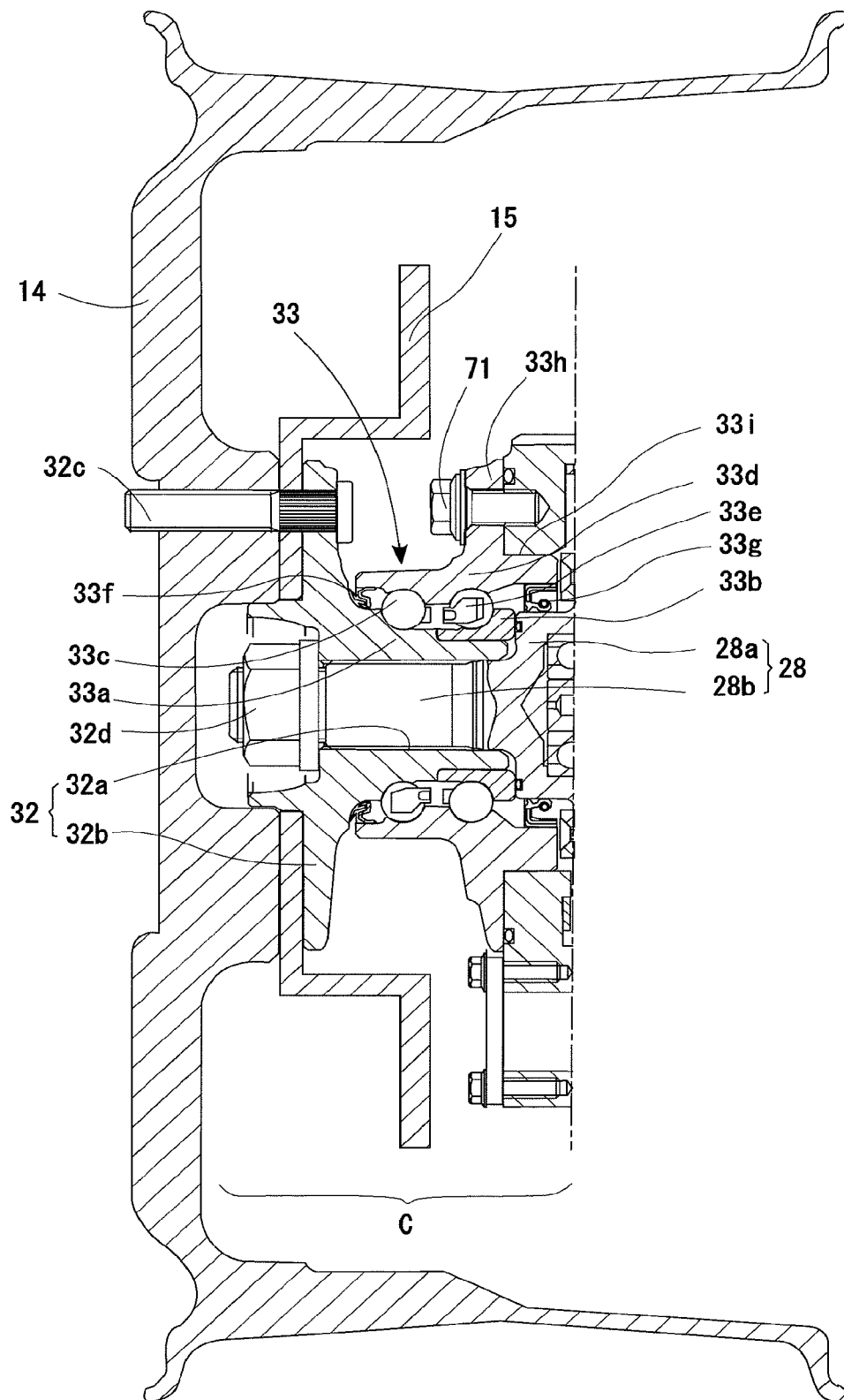


Fig. 5

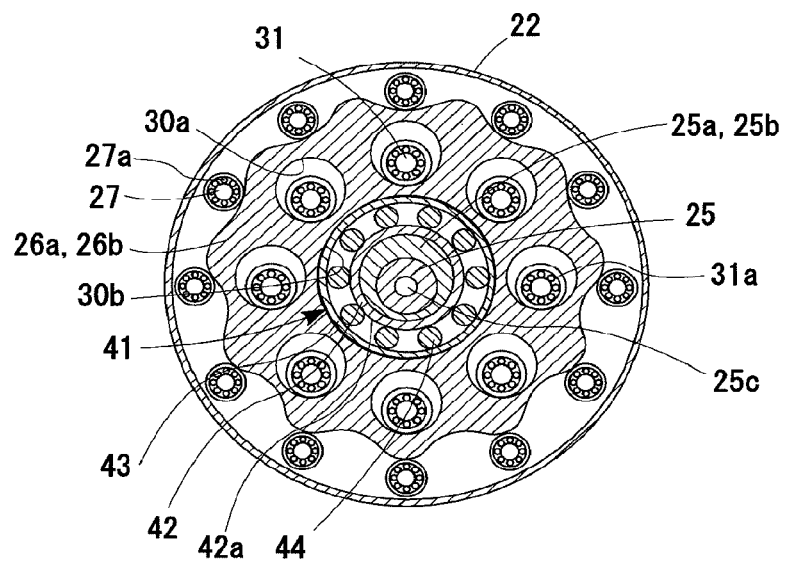


Fig. 6

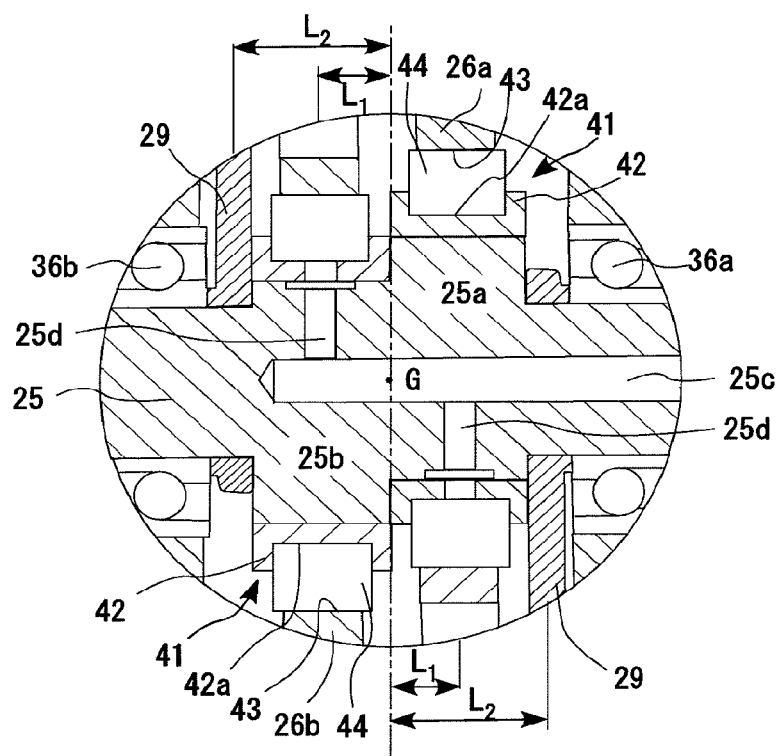


Fig. 7

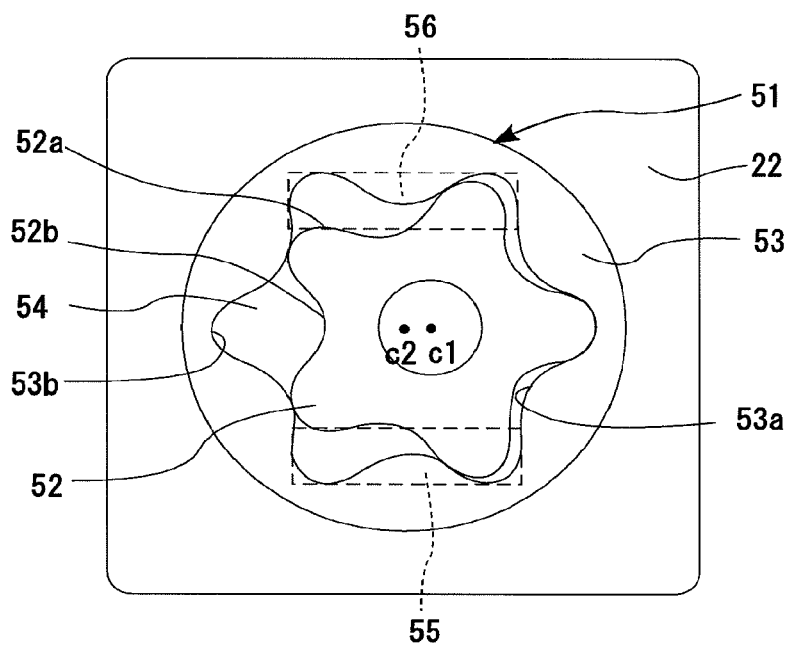


Fig. 8A

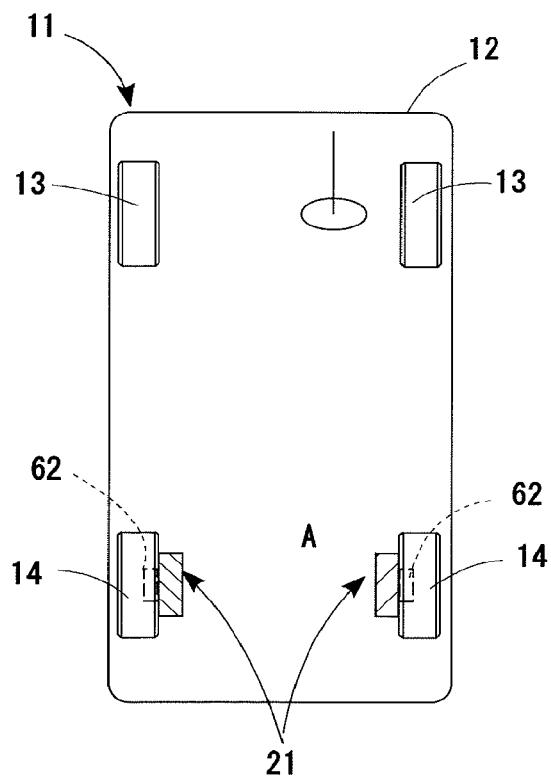




Fig. 8B

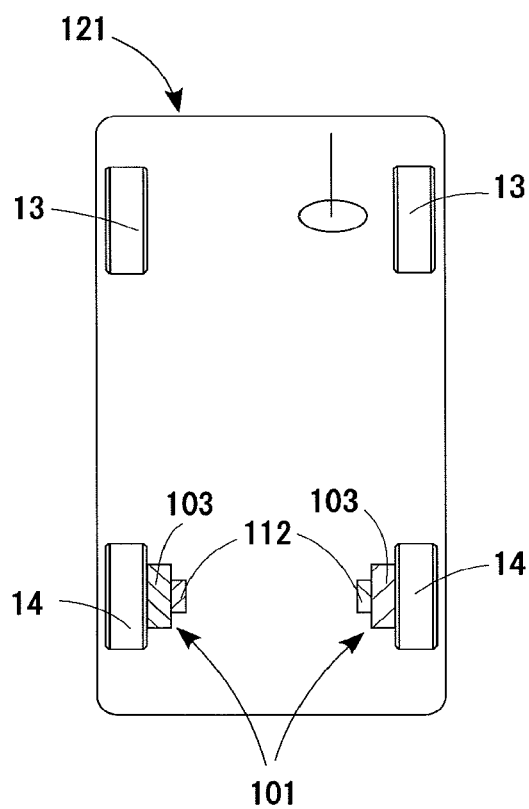


Fig. 9

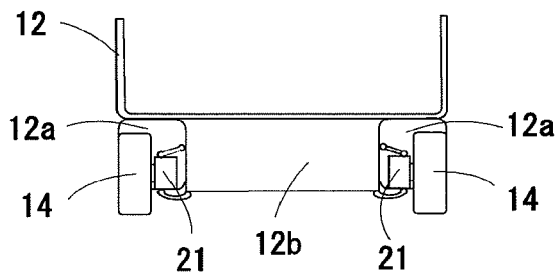


Fig. 10

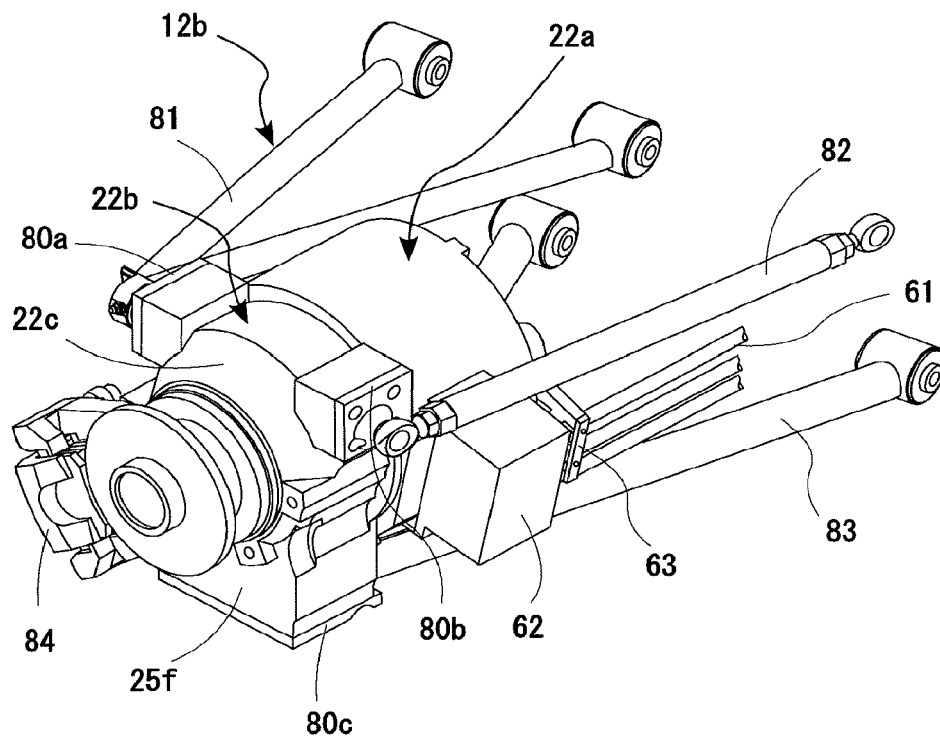


Fig. 11

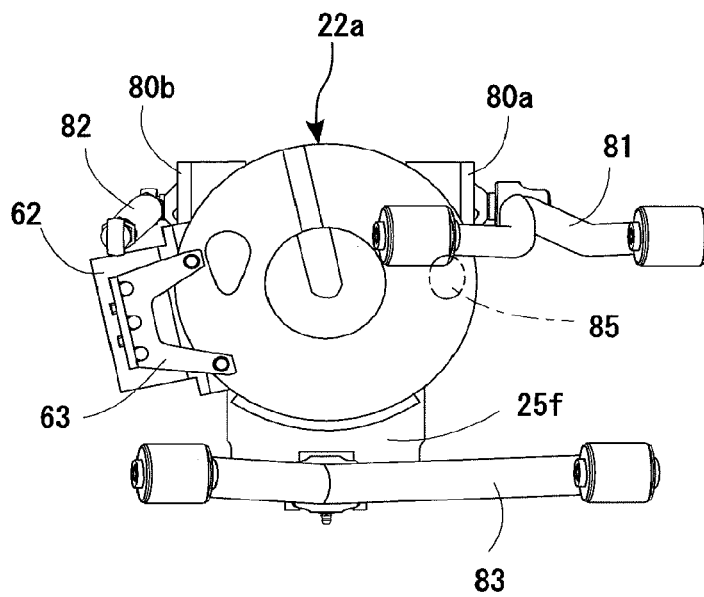


Fig. 12

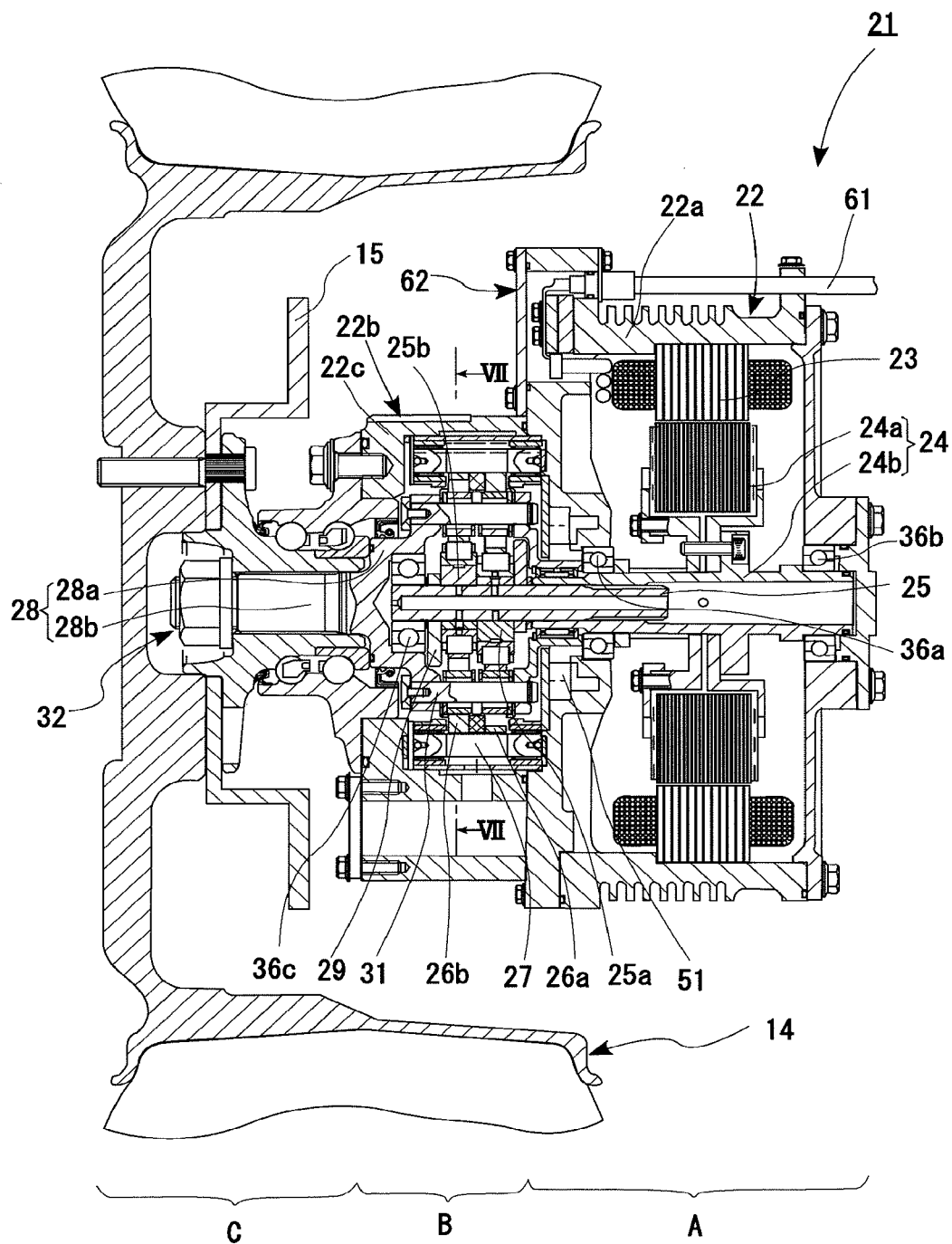


Fig. 13

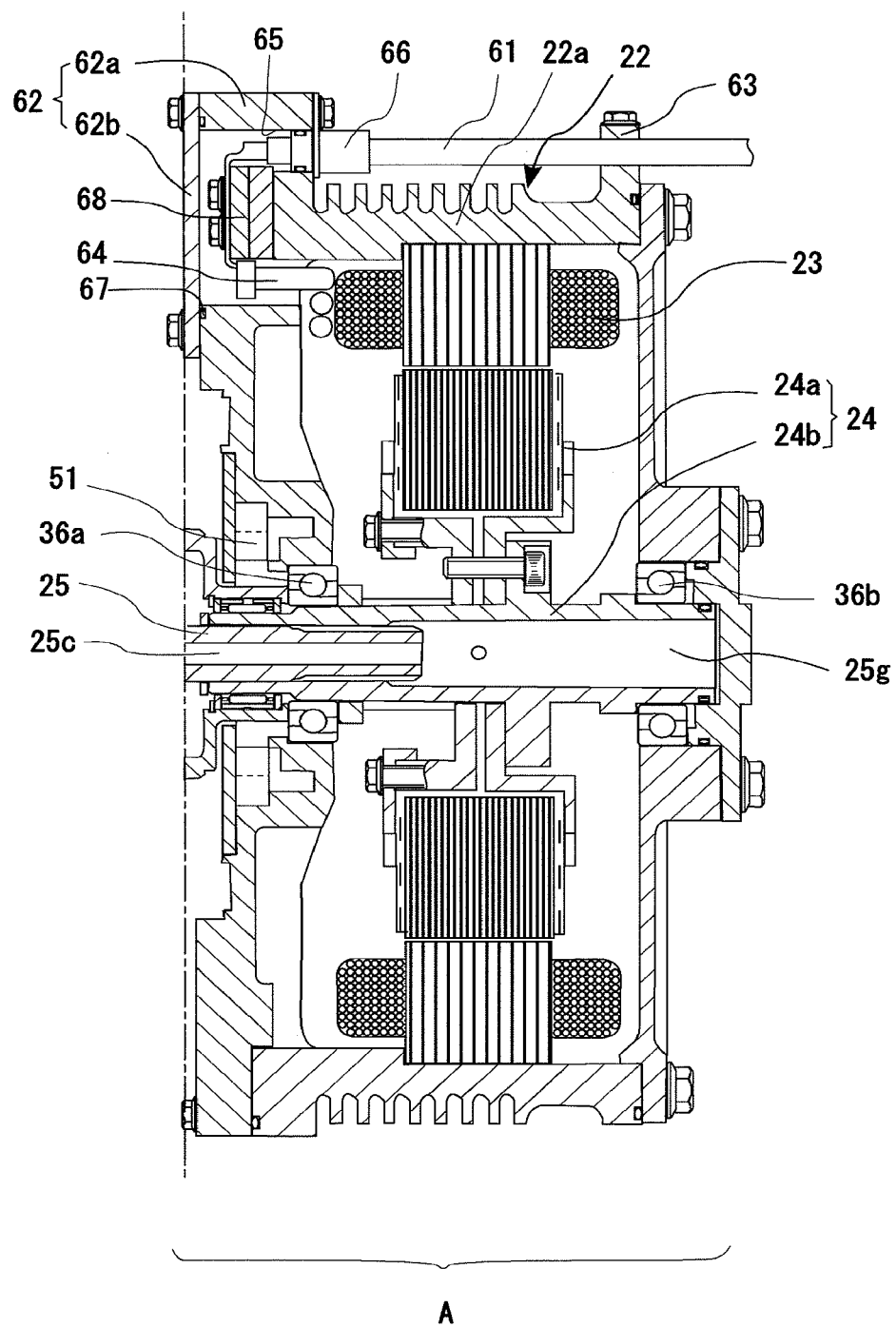


Fig. 14

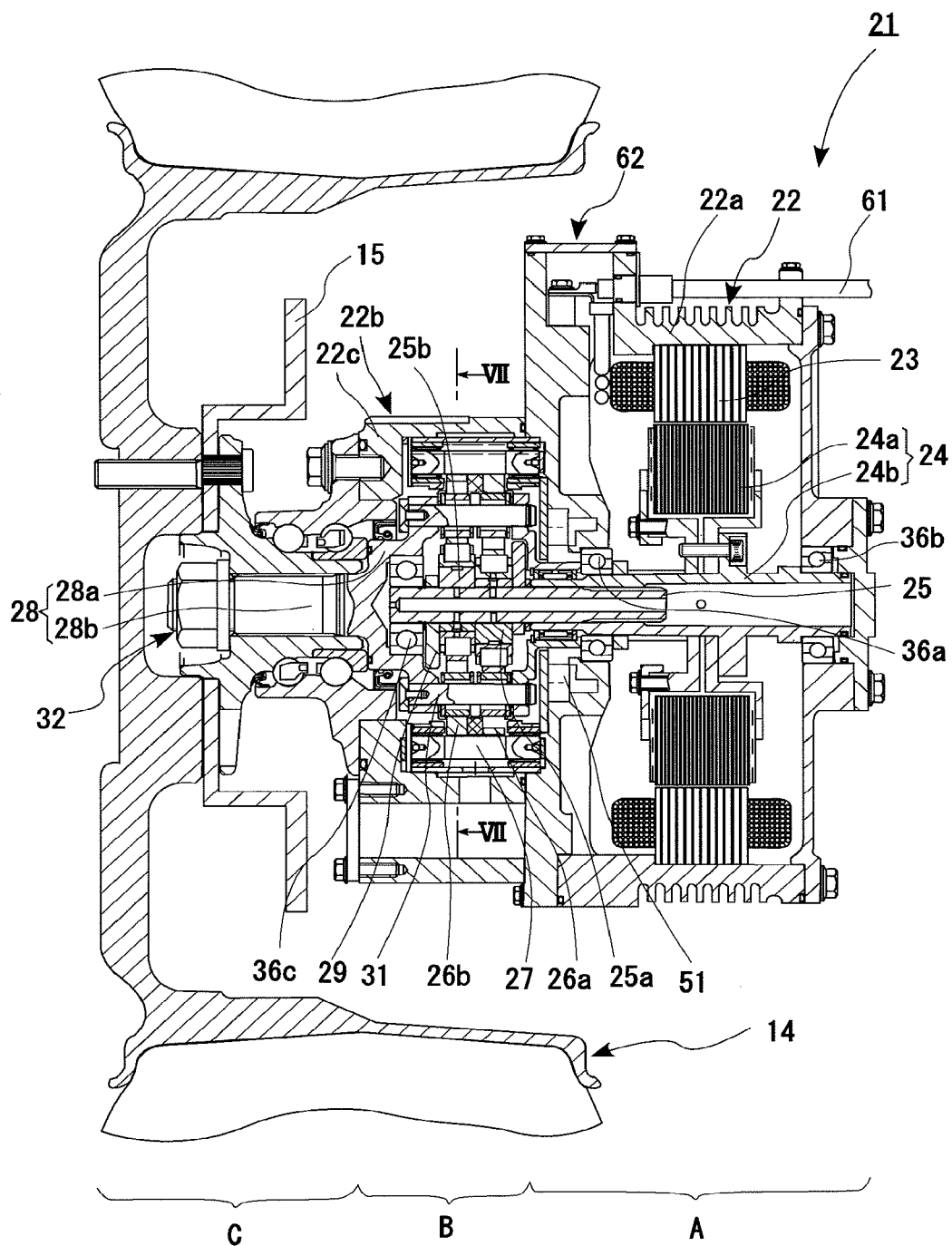


Fig. 15

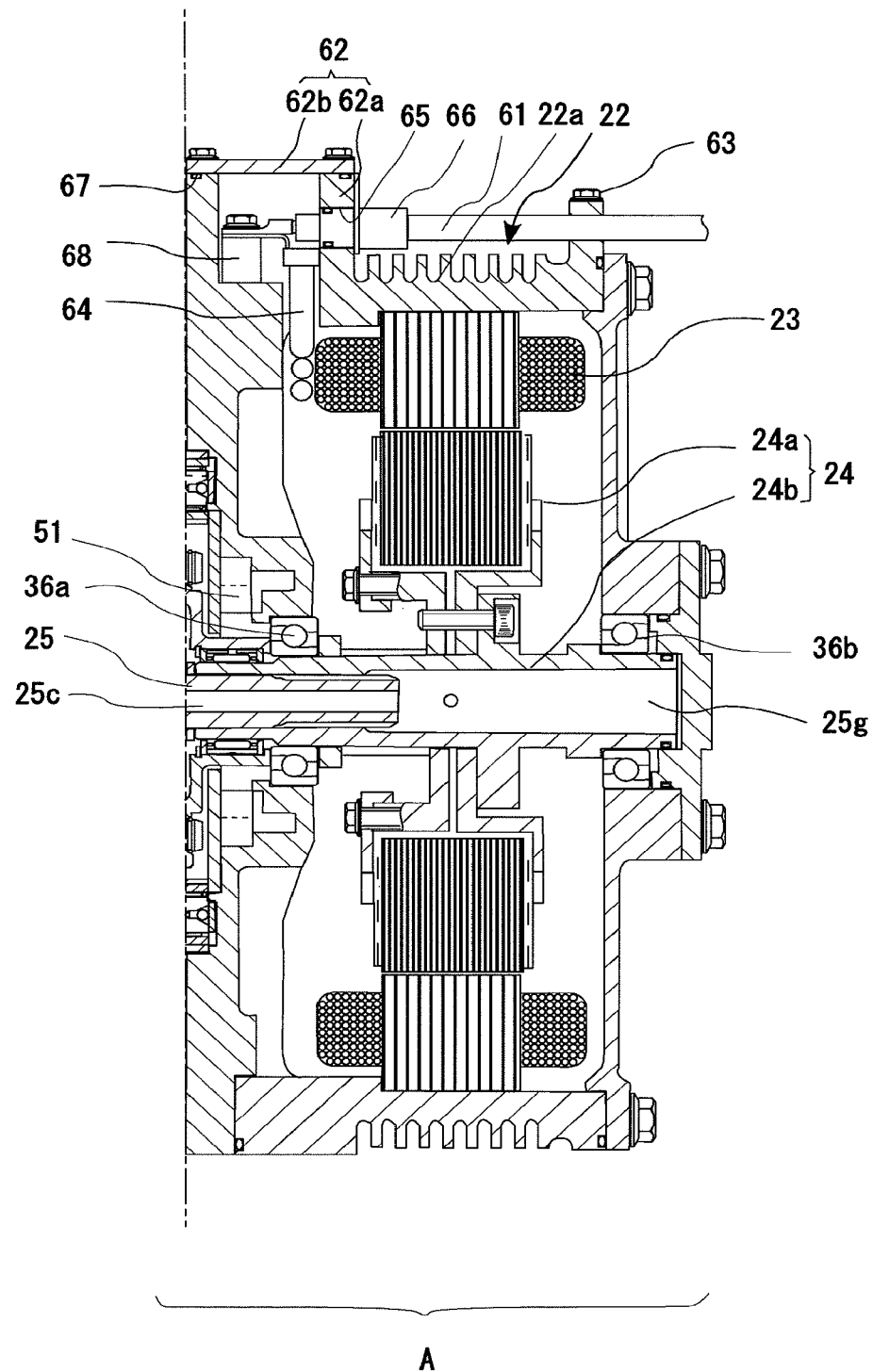
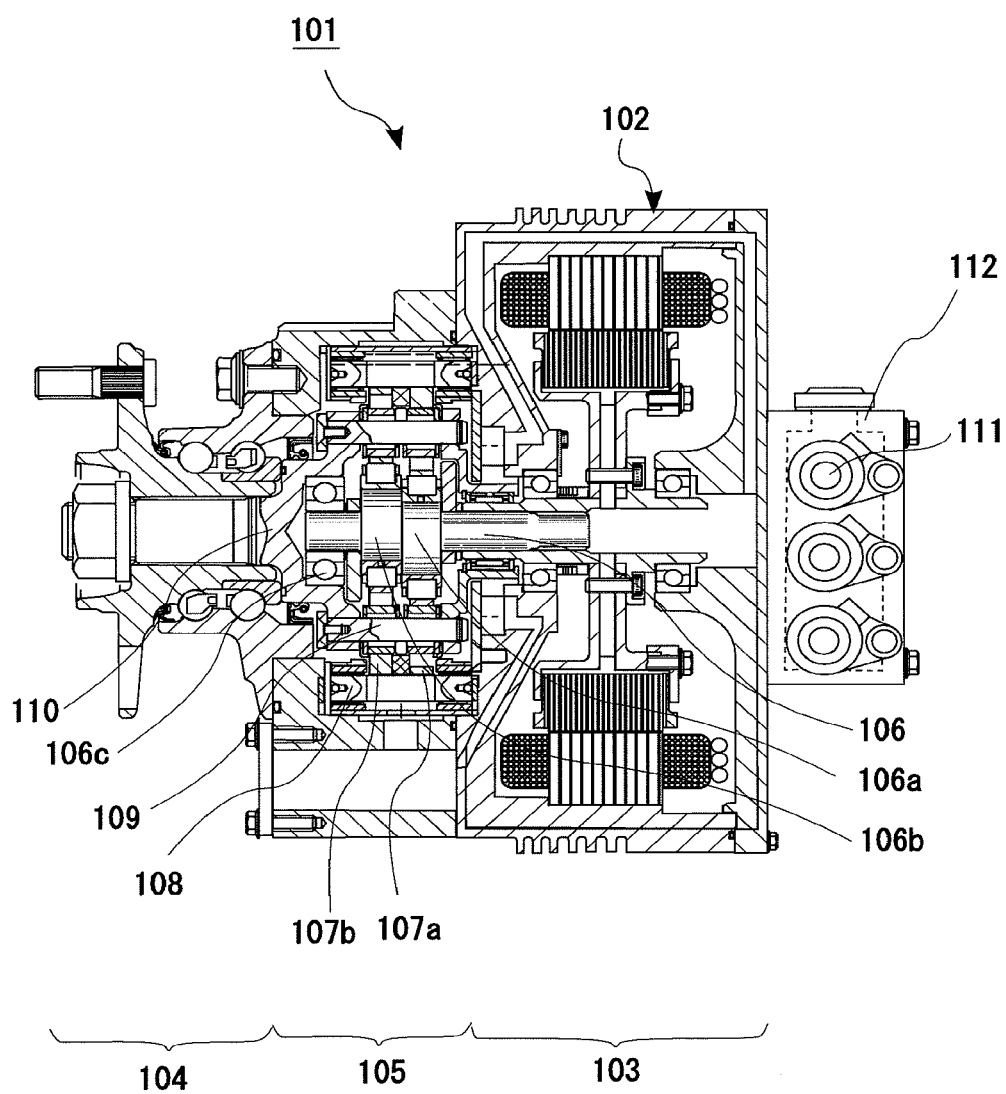


Fig. 16



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## IN-WHEEL MOTOR-DRIVEN DEVICE

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an in-wheel motor driving device connecting an electric motor's output shaft with a wheel hub coaxially via a speed reducer.

## BACKGROUND ART

A conventional in-wheel motor driving device **101** is disclosed in JP-A 2009-219271 Gazette (Patent Literature 1) for example.

As shown in FIG. 16, the in-wheel motor driving device **101** includes a housing **102** which is attached to a vehicle body; a motor section **103** which is placed therein and generates a driving force; a wheel hub bearing section **104** which is connected to a wheel; and a speed reducer section **105** which reduces rotation of the motor section **103** and transmits the rotation to the wheel hub bearing section **104**, all connected in series.

In the in-wheel motor driving device **101** of the above-described construction, a low-torque high-rotation motor is utilized for the motor section **103** in view of reducing the size of the device. On the other hand, the wheel hub bearing section **104** requires a large torque in order to drive the wheel. For these reasons, a cycloid reduction gear system is often utilized for the speed reducer section **105** due to its compactness and high speed-reduction ratio.

A speed reducer section **105** utilizing a cycloid reduction gear system includes a motor-side rotation member **106** which has eccentric sections **106a**, **106b**; cycloid discs **107a**, **107b** which are disposed in the eccentric sections **106a**, **106b**; roller bearings **106c** which rotatably support the cycloid discs **107a**, **107b** with respect to the motor-side rotation member **106**; a plurality of outer circumferential engagers **108** which make engagement with outer circumferential surfaces of the cycloid discs **107a**, **107b** to generate rotational movement of the cycloid discs **107a**, **107b**; and a plurality of inner pins **109** which transmit the rotational movement of the cycloid discs **107a**, **107b** to the wheel-side rotation member **110**.

## CITATION LIST

## Patent Literature

Patent Literature 1: JP-A 2009-219271 Gazette

## SUMMARY OF INVENTION

## Technical Problem

In order to drive the above-described in-wheel motor driving device **101**, power supply wires **111** are necessary for applying a voltage of a predetermined frequency to the motor section **103**.

Conventionally, the power supply wires **111** are housed in a terminal box **112**, which is disposed on a laterally inside (inboard) end surface of a housing **102** of the motor section **103**, i.e., on one of two axially oriented wall surfaces of the housing **102** that supports the motor section **103**. This wall surface is on the farther side from a motor-side rotation member **106**, and the power supply wires **111** are routed out of the box in the for-aft direction of the vehicle.

For this reason, there has been an inherent problem that a large stress is applied to the power supply wire **111** when connection is made to an inverter which is disposed above or below the driving unit.

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Also, if the terminal box **112**, which houses the power supply wire **111** that supply electric power to the motor section **103**, is disposed as described above, i.e., on the laterally inboard side of the housing **102** of the motor section **103**, the driving unit has to be axially longer as shown in FIG. 8B, by the size of the terminal box **112**, posing a problem that the space for housing the suspension system must be reduced.

Particularly, in the in-wheel motor driving device **101** in which the motor-side rotation member **106** and a wheel hub bearing section **104** are connected coaxially in series via the speed reducer section **105**, it is necessary to make the axial dimension as small as possible if the in-vehicle space is to be maximized.

Further, in addition to the power supply wires **111** which supply an electrical current to the motor coils, the vehicle requires a cable, in order to drive the motor section **103**, for a rotation angle sensor which obtains relative-angle information between the motor's stator and the rotor. Generally, the rotation angle sensor works by a weak electric current. Therefore, placing the power supply wires, through which a large amount of electric current pass, near the rotation angle sensor cable will cause a problem of electromagnetic noise inclusion in the sensor signal, which could lead to malfunction of the motor rotation.

It is therefore a first object of the present invention to provide a new arrangement for disposing the terminal box which houses the power supply wires for reduced axial dimension of the in-wheel motor driving device in which the motor-side rotation member and the wheel hub bearing section are connected coaxially in series via the speed reducer section, thereby providing a large inside space of the vehicle as well as increasing freedom of routing the power supply wires.

Further, it is a second object of the present invention to give new considerations to the layout of the power supply wires through which a large electric current pass and the cable for the rotation angle sensor so as to reduce chances for the sensor signal to be contaminated by electromagnetic noises, thereby reducing chances for malfunction of the motor rotation.

## Solution to Problem

In order to solve the first object, the present invention provides an in-wheel motor driving device including: a motor section which rotates a motor-side rotation member; a speed reducer section which reduces and transmits rotation of the motor-side rotation member to a wheel-side rotation member; and a wheel hub connected and fixed to the wheel-side rotation member, where the above three elements are disposed in series from an inboard side to an outboard side of a vehicle. In this arrangement, a terminal box for a power supply wire which supplies power to the motor section is disposed on an outer circumferential side surface of a housing which supports the motor section.

With the above arrangement, it is now possible to route a wire from the stator of the motor section perpendicularly to an axial centerline of the housing which supports the motor section. This makes it possible to dispose a power supply wire holder, which was extended perpendicularly to a laterally inboard end surface of the vehicle in conventional arrangements, perpendicularly to the axial centerline of the housing. Thus, the axial length, i.e., the length in the inboard direction, of the overall driving unit is reduced in the present invention.

Also, the power supply wire out of the terminal box which is now disposed on the outer circumferential surface of the housing of the motor section is preferably anchored to a power supply wire holder that is provided on a side surface of



an outer circumferential surface of the motor section and is extended perpendicularly to an axial centerline of the housing.

The power supply wire includes a copper wire and an elastic member which covers the copper wire. Therefore, the power supply wire holder preferably has a holder portion which is shaped to hold the elastic member of the power supply wire in a swaging manner.

In order to achieve the second object, a cable outlet for a rotation angle sensor is provided on an outer circumferential surface or an inner end surface of the housing of the motor section, at a position about 180 degrees away around the rotation axis of the motor section from the terminal box which houses the power supply wire and is disposed on the outer circumferential side surface of the housing of the motor section. This maximizes a relative distance between the power supply wire and the rotation angle sensor cable, making it possible to reduce noises in the sensor signals.

The power supply wire is inserted into the terminal box via a sealing member.

Next, the first object in the present invention can also be achieved by another arrangement. Specifically, a terminal box for the power supply wire which supplies power to the motor section is disposed on an outboard-side end surface of the housing which supports the motor section and the holder for anchoring the power supply wire which is routed out of the terminal box to an inboard side is provided on the housing which supports the motor section.

In this arrangement, the wire from the stator of the motor section is routed in an outboard direction of the housing which supports the motor section.

Still another solution is that the terminal box for the power supply wire which supplies power to the motor section is disposed on an outboard-side outer circumferential surface of a housing which supports the motor section, and the holder for anchoring the power supply wire which is routed out of the terminal box onto an inboard side is provided on the housing which supports the motor section.

In this case, the wire from the stator of the motor section is routed in a radial direction of the housing which supports the motor section.

The terminal box includes a box main body formed integrally with the housing which supports the motor section; and a lid member for closing an opening of the box main body. The lid member seals the box main body with a sealing member.

#### Advantageous Effects of Invention

As understood from the above, according to the in-wheel motor driving device offered by the present invention, the terminal box for the power supply wire which supplies power to the motor section is disposed on an outer circumferential side surface of the housing which supports the motor section. Therefore, the axial dimension is reduced by the size of the terminal box and the vehicle's inside space is increased accordingly.

The arrangement also makes it possible to dispose the power supply wire holder, which was extended perpendicularly to a laterally inboard end surface of the vehicle in conventional arrangements, perpendicularly to the axial centerline of the housing. Thus, an axial length of the overall driving unit is reduced.

Also, the arrangement prevents the power supply wire from being subjected to an excessively large stress even in a case where an inverter is disposed in the up-down direction with

respect to the driving unit, e.g. a case where the inverter is disposed under the floor, in a luggage space, or in an engine compartment.

Further, the power supply wire, which extends from the terminal box to the inverter, is anchored by the power supply wire holder which is provided on the housing of the same motor section. This prevents the power supply wire from being damaged by impact or vibration, providing an in-wheel motor driving device which is superior in safety and reliability.

Also, the terminal box for the power supply wire which supplies power to the motor section is disposed on an outboard-side end face, or on an outboard-side outer circumferential surface, of the housing which supports the motor section. This reduces the axial dimension by the size of the terminal box, making it possible to increase the vehicle's inside space accordingly.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified sectional view of an in-wheel motor driving device according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of a motor section in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view of a speed reducer section in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged view of a wheel hub bearing section in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken in line V-V in FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view showing an area surrounding eccentric section in FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a view when a rotary pump in FIG. 1 is viewed from an axial direction.

FIG. 8A is a simplified plan view of an electric vehicle which includes in-wheel motor driving devices in FIG. 1.

FIG. 8B is a simplified plan view of an electric vehicle which includes conventional in-wheel motor driving devices.

FIG. 9 is a rear view of the electric vehicle in FIG. 8A.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of an in-wheel motor driving device equipped with a suspension system.

FIG. 11 is a rear view of the in-wheel motor driving device in FIG. 10 viewed from an inboard side.

FIG. 12 is a simplified sectional view of an in-wheel motor driving device according to another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is an enlarged view of a motor section in FIG. 12.

FIG. 14 is a simplified sectional view of an in-wheel motor driving device according to another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 15 is an enlarged view of a motor section in FIG. 14.

FIG. 16 is a simplified sectional view of a conventional in-wheel motor driving device.

#### DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described based on the attached drawings.

As shown in FIG. 8A, an electric vehicle 11 equipped with in-wheel motor driving devices according to an embodiment of the present invention includes a chassis 12, front wheels 13 as steering wheels, rear wheels 14 as driving wheels, and in-wheel motor driving devices 21 which transmit driving forces to the left and the right rear wheels 14 respectively. As shown in FIG. 9, the rear wheels 14 are housed inside wheel housings 12a of the chassis 12 and are fixed to a lower portion of the chassis 12 via suspension systems 12b.

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As shown in FIG. 10, the suspension system **12b** is attached to a housing **22b** of the speed reducer section B via suspension mounting brackets.

The housing **22b** of the speed reducer section B includes a generally cylindrical section **22c** which houses a speed reducing mechanism, and a lubrication oil reservoir **25f** which stores lubrication oil. The suspension mounting brackets are fixed to two upper side surfaces of the generally cylindrical section **22c** and to a lower end surface of the lubrication oil reservoir **25f**.

The suspension system **12b** has an upper arm **81**, which is attached to one of the upper side surface of the generally cylindrical section **22c** of the housing **22b** in the speed reducer section B via an upper arm bracket **80a**.

The suspension system **12b** has a tow control rod **82**, which is attached to the other of the upper side surfaces of the generally cylindrical section **22c** of the housing **22b** in the speed reducer section B via a tow control rod bracket **80b**.

Also, the suspension system **12b** has a lower arm **83**, which is attached to the lower end surface of the lubrication oil reservoir **25f** in the speed reducer section B via a lower arm bracket **80c**.

A shock absorber (not illustrated) which reduces vibration from the road surface is disposed in a space between the lower arm **83** and the upper arm **81**. The shock absorber has a lower end, which is fixed to the lower arm **83**, and an upper end, which is fixed to the chassis **12**.

Also, as shown in FIG. 10, brake caliper **84** is fixed to the housing **22b** of the speed reducer section B.

A brake disc **15** is fixed to the wheel **14** via the wheel hub bearing section C for integral rotation therewith.

As shown in FIG. 11 and FIG. 10, in the electric vehicle **11** which includes the in-wheel motor driving devices according to the first embodiment of the present invention, a terminal box **62**, which houses power supply wires **61** that supply power to the motor section A, is disposed on an outer circumferential side surface of a housing **22a** which supports the motor section A. Therefore, the axial dimension is reduced by the size of the terminal box **62** and the vehicle's inside space is increased accordingly.

From the terminal box **62**, the power supply wires **61** are extended to the inboard side, and are anchored as shown in FIG. 11, to the power supply wire holder **63** which is bolted to an inboard side end surface of the housing **22a** that supports the motor section A. The power supply wire holder **63** extends perpendicularly to an axial centerline of the housing **22a**.

The motor section A has a stator **23**, from which the power supply wires **61** are pulled perpendicularly to the outer circumferential side surface of the housing **22a**, and housed inside the terminal box **62**. Further, the power supply wires **61** are pulled out of the terminal box **62** onto the inboard side, anchored to the power supply wire holder **63**, and then connected to a power source via an inverter so that a voltage of a predetermined frequency is applied to the stator **23** to rotate the motor section A.

The power supply wire **61** includes a copper wire and an elastic member which covers the copper wire. The power supply wire holder **63** has a holder portion which is shaped to hold the elastic member of the power supply wires in a swaging manner.

From the terminal box **62**, the power supply wires **61** are routed out of a through-hole. The through-hole is fitted with a sealing member provided by an O ring for preventing lubrication oil from leaking out of the terminal box **62**.

A cable outlet **85** for rotation angle sensor is located at a position which maximizes a relative distance between the power supply wires and the rotation angle sensor cable.

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As shown in FIG. 11, the terminal box **62** which houses the power supply wires **61** is disposed on the outer circumferential side surface of the housing **22a** in the motor section A. Therefore, the rotation angle sensor cable outlet **85** is provided on an inner end surface of the motor section A, at a position about 180 degrees away around the rotation axis of the motor section A. The relative distance between the power supply wires **61** and the rotation angle sensor cable can be maximized in this way, whereby noises in the sensor signal can be reduced.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 11, the cable outlet **85** for the rotation angle sensor is located on the inner end surface of the housing **22a** of the motor section A. However, the location may be on the outer circumferential side surface of the housing **22a** of the motor section A as far as it is away from the terminal box **62** by about 180 degrees.

In the electric vehicle **11**, each of the in-wheel motor driving devices **21** is housed individually inside the corresponding wheel housing **12a** so as to drive one of the left and the right rear wheels **14**. Therefore, there is no need for providing a motor, a drive shaft, a differential gear mechanism, etc. on the chassis **12**. This provides an advantage that a large space can be provided for the driver and passengers, and rotation of the left and the right drive wheels can be controlled independently from each other.

It is necessary, however, to reduce unsprung weight in order for the electric vehicle **11** to have improved driving stability. Also, in order to provide more driver/passenger space, there is a requirement for size reduction in the in-wheel motor driving devices **21** in its axial direction. This requirement is met by utilizing the in-wheel motor driving device **21** as shown in FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

First, as shown in FIG. 1, the in-wheel motor driving device **21** includes a motor section A which generates a driving force; a speed reducer section B which reduces rotating speed of the motor section A and outputs the rotating force; and a wheel hub bearing section C which transmits the output from the speed reducer section B to the wheel **14**. The motor section A and the speed reducer section B are housed in the housing **22** and the device is installed inside the wheel housing **12a** of the electric vehicle **11** as shown in FIG. 9.

As shown in FIG. 2, the motor section A is provided by a radial-gap motor which includes a stator **23** fixed to the housing **22a**; a rotor **24** disposed inside the stator **23** to face thereto with a radial gap in between; and a motor-side rotation member **25** disposed inside the rotor **24**, being fixed thereto for integral rotation with the rotor **24**. The rotor **24** includes a flange-shaped rotor section **24a** and a cylindrical hollow section **24b**, and is supported by roller bearings **36a**, **36b** rotatably with respect to the housing **22**.

The motor-side rotation member **25**, which transmits the driving force from the motor section A to the speed reducer section B, is disposed across the motor section A and the speed reducer section B, and includes eccentric sections **25a**, **25b** inside the speed reducer section B. The motor-side rotation member **25** has one end fitted into the rotor **24**, and is supported by a roller bearing **36c** inside the speed reducer section B. The two eccentric sections **25a**, **25b** are disposed at a 180-degree phase difference so that their centrifugal forces due to their eccentric movement are cancelled each other.

As shown in FIG. 3, the speed reducer section B includes cycloid discs **26a**, **26b** which serve as revolving members and are rotatably held by the eccentric sections **25a**, **25b**; a plurality of outer pins **27** which are held at fixed locations on the housing **22b** and serving as outer circumferential engager for engagement with the outer circumferential portion of the

cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**; a motion conversion mechanism which transmits rotational movement of the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b** to a wheel-side rotation member **28**; and counterweights **29** disposed adjacently to the eccentric sections **25a**, **25b**. The speed reducer section B also includes a speed reducer section lubrication mechanism which supplies lubrication oil to the speed reducer section B.

The wheel-side rotation member **28** includes a flange section **28a** and a shaft section **28b**. The flange section **28a** has its end surface formed with holes at an equidistant interval on a circle centered on a rotational center of the wheel-side rotation member **28**, for fixing the inner pins **31**. The shaft section **28b** is fitted into and fixed to a wheel hub **32**, and transmits the output from the speed reducer section B to the wheel **14**. The flange section **28a** of the wheel-side rotation member **28** and the motor-side rotation member **25** are rotatably supported by the roller bearing **36c**.

As shown in FIG. 5, the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b** have a plurality of waveforms composed of trochoid curves such as epitrochoid curves, on their outer circumferences, and a plurality of through-holes **30a** penetrating from one end surface to the other end surface. The through-holes **30a** are made equidistantly on a circle centering on the rotational center of the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**, and accommodate inner pins **31** which will be described later. Also, a through-hole **30b** penetrates the center of the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**, and fits around the eccentric sections **25a**, **25b**.

The cycloid discs **26a**, **26b** are supported by a roller bearing **41** rotatably with respect to the eccentric sections **25a**, **25b**. As shown in FIG. 5, the roller bearing **41** is provided by a cylindrical roller bearing which includes an inner ring member **42** fitted around outer diameter surfaces of the eccentric sections **25a**, **25b** and having an inner track surface **42a** on its outer diameter surface; an outer track surface **43** formed directly on an inner diameter surface of the through-hole **30b** of the cycloid disc **26a**; a plurality of cylindrical rollers **44** disposed between the inner track surface **42a** and the outer track surface **43**; and a retainer (not illustrated) which keeps the distance between the cylindrical rollers **44**.

The outer pins **27** are disposed equidistantly on a circular track which centers on the rotational center of the motor-side rotation member **25**. As the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b** make their revolutions, the wavy curves and the outer pins **27** engage with each other and generate rotational movement of the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**. In order to reduce frictional resistance with the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**, needle bearings **27a** are provided at places of contact with the outer circumferential surfaces of the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**.

The counterweights **29** are disc-like, have a through-hole at a place away from its center for fitting around the motor-side rotation member **25**, and are disposed adjacently to the eccentric sections **25a**, **25b** respectively, at a 180-degree phase difference therefrom in order to cancel unbalanced inertia couple caused by the rotation of the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**.

In the above-described arrangement, with reference to FIG. 6 which shows a center G of the two cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**, there is a relationship expressed by the following equation:  $L_1 \times m_1 \times \epsilon_1 = L_2 \times m_2 \times \epsilon_2$ , where,  $L_1$  represents a distance from the center G to the center of the cycloid disc **26a** in the right side with respect of the center G in the FIG. 6;  $m_1$  represents a sum of masses of the cycloid disc **26a**, the roller bearing **41** and the eccentric section **25a**;  $\epsilon_1$  represents an amount of eccentricity of the center of gravity of cycloid discs **26a** from the axis of rotation;  $L_2$  represent the distance from the center G to the counterweight **29**;  $m_2$  represents the mass of the counterweight **29**; and  $\epsilon_2$  represents an amount of eccentricity of the center of gravity of the counterweight **29**

from the axis of rotation. The same relationship exists between the cycloid discs **26b** and the counterweight **29** on the left side with respect to the center G in FIG. 6.

The motion conversion mechanism is constituted by a plurality of inner pins **31** held by the wheel-side rotation member **28** and the through-holes **30a** formed in the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**. The inner pins **31** is disposed equidistantly on a circular track centering on the rotational center of the wheel-side rotation member **28**, and has one of its axial ends fixed to the wheel-side rotation member **28**. Also, in order to reduce frictional resistance with the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**, needle bearings **31a** are provided at places of contact with the inner wall surfaces of the through-holes **30a** of the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b**.

On the other hand, the through-holes **30a** are formed at locations corresponding to a plurality of the respective inner pins **31**. Each of the through-holes **30a** has an inner diameter which is larger, by a predetermined difference, than an outer diameter (a "maximum outer diameter including the needle bearing **31a**", hereinafter the same will apply) of the inner pins **31**.

The speed reducer section lubrication mechanism supplies lubrication oil to the speed reducer section B, and includes a lubrication oil path **25c**, a lubrication oil inlets **25d**, a lubrication oil exit **25e**, a lubrication oil reservoir **25f**, a rotary pump **51** and a circulation oil path **25g**.

The lubrication oil path **25c** extends axially inside of the motor-side rotation member **25**. The lubrication oil inlets **25d** extend from the lubrication oil path **25c** toward an outer diameter surface of the motor-side rotation member **25**. In the present embodiment, the lubrication oil inlet **25d** is provided in each of the eccentric sections **25a**, **25b**.

Also, the lubrication oil exit **25e** from which the lubrication oil inside the speed reducer section B is discharged, is provided at least at one location in a bottom portion of the housing **22b** which supports the speed reducer section B. The lubrication oil reservoir **25f** is provided in the bottom portion of the housing **22b** which supports the speed reducer section B.

The lubrication oil in the lubrication oil reservoir **25f** is sucked by the rotary pump **51**, and circulated forcibly via the circulation oil path **25g** and to the lubrication oil path **25c**.

As shown in FIG. 7, the rotary pump **51** is a cycloid pump which includes an inner rotor **52** rotated by using rotation of the wheel-side rotation member **28**; an outer rotor **53** rotated in association with the rotation of the inner rotor **52**; pump chambers **54**; a suction port **55**; and a discharge port **56** which communicates with the circulation oil path **25g**.

The inner rotor **52** has an outer diameter surface formed with a cycloid teeth pattern. Specifically, tooth tip portions **52a** are composed of epicycloid curves while tooth groove portions **52b** are composed of hypocycloid curves. The inner rotor **52** rotates integrally with the inner pins **31** (wheel-side rotation member **28**).

The outer rotor **53** has an inner diameter surface formed with a cycloid teeth pattern. Specifically, tooth tip portions **53a** are composed of hypocycloid curves while tooth groove portions **53b** are composed of epicycloid curves. The outer rotor **53** is supported rotatably by the housing **22**.

The inner rotor **52** rotates on a rotation center **c1**. On the other hand, the outer rotor **53** rotates on a rotation center **c2** which is different from the rotation center **c1** of the inner rotor. It should be noted here that when the inner rotor **52** has as many as  $n$  teeth, then the outer rotor **53** has  $(n+1)$  teeth. In the present embodiment,  $n=5$ .

A plurality of pump chambers **54** are provided in a space between the inner rotor **52** and the outer rotor **53**. With the

above arrangement, as the inner rotor **52** rotates by using the rotation of the wheel-side rotation member **28**, the outer rotor **53** is driven to rotate. Since the inner rotor **52** and the outer rotor **53** rotate on the different rotation centers **c1**, **c2** in this process, the volume of each pump chamber **53** changes constantly. Thus, the lubrication oil from the suction ports **55** is pumped out of the discharge port **56** to the circulation oil path **25g**.

As shown in FIG. 4, the wheel hub bearing section C includes a wheel hub **32** which is connected and fixed to the wheel-side rotation member **28**, and a wheel hub bearing **33** which supports the wheel hub **32** rotatably with respect to the housing **22b** of the speed reducer section B. The wheel hub **32** has a cylindrical hollow section **32a** and a flange section **32b**. The flange section **32b** is fixed and connected with a wheel **14** by bolts **32c**. The shaft section **28b** of the wheel-side rotation member **28** has its outer diameter surface formed with a spline and a male thread. The hollow section **32a** of the wheel hub **32** has its inner diameter surface formed with a spline hole. The wheel-side rotation member **28** is threaded into the inner diameter surface of the wheel hub **32**, and a nut **32d** is threaded to fasten the two members with each other. A brake disc **15** is provided between the wheel **14** and the flange section **32b** of the wheel hub **32**.

The wheel hub bearing **33** is provided by a double-row angular contact ball bearing which includes an inside member **33a** constituted by an outer-side track surface which is integrally formed on an outer diameter surface of the hollow section **32a** in the wheel hub **32** along a laterally outer side with respect to the vehicle, and an inner ring **33b** which is fitted around an outer diameter surface of the hollow section **32a** of the wheel hub **32** along a laterally inner side with respect to the vehicle and has an outer surface formed with an inner-side track surface; two rows of balls **33c** disposed on the outer-side track surface and the inner-side track surface of the inside member **33a**; an outer member **33d** having an inner circumferential surface formed with an outer-side track surface and an inner-side track surface opposed to the outer-side track surface and the inner-side track surface in the inside member **33a**; a retainer **33e** which keeps a distance between mutually adjacent balls **33c**; and sealing members **33f**, **33g** which seal two axial ends of the wheel hub bearing **33**.

The outer member **33d** of the wheel hub bearing **33** is fixed to the housing **22b** of the speed reducer section B with fastening bolts **71**.

The outer member **33d** of the wheel hub bearing **33** has a flange section **33h** on its outer diameter portion, and a cylindrical section **33i** on its side facing the speed reducer section B.

Next, as shown in FIG. 8A, the electric vehicle **11** which includes the in-wheel motor driving devices according to a second embodiment of the present invention has a terminal box **62** for the power supply wires that supply power to the motor section A, disposed on an outboard-side end, or on an outboard-side outer circumferential side surface, of the housing which supports the motor section A, whereby the axial dimension is reduced by the size of the terminal box **62** and the vehicle's inside space is increased accordingly.

On the contrary, as shown in FIG. 8B, an electric vehicle **121** which includes conventional in-wheel motor driving devices **101** has its terminal box **112** for the power supply wires that supply power to the motor section **103**, disposed on an inboard-side end surface of the housing which supports the motor section **103**. Thus, the axial dimension is longer than in FIG. 8A by the size of the terminal box **112** and the vehicle's inside space is decreased accordingly.

The suspension system **12b** includes suspension arms extending in the left-right direction and supporting the rear wheels **14**, and struts each having a coil spring section and a shock absorber, thereby absorbing vibrations coming through the rear wheels **14** from the ground and reducing vibration of the chassis **12**. Further, a stabilizer which reduces tilting of the vehicle body during a turning operation for example, is provided at each of the left and right connections of the suspension arms. Preferably, the suspension system **12b** should be designed as an independent suspension system which is capable of allowing the left and the right wheels to move in vertical direction independently from each other for improved ground following capability and efficient transmission of driving force to the road surface even if the road surface has some irregularities.

In the in-wheel motor driving device according to the second embodiment, the motor section A, the speed reducer section B and the wheel hub bearing section C are arranged in the same configuration as in the in-wheel motor driving device according to the first embodiment, differing however in the location of the terminal box **62** for the power supply wires **61** that supply power to the motor section A.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 12 and FIG. 13, the terminal box **62** for the power supply wires **61** is disposed on the outboard-side end surface of the housing **22a** which supports the motor section A whereas the power supply wires **61** routed out of the terminal box **62** to the inboard side is anchored by a cable holder **63**, which is provided on the housing **22a** that supports the motor section A.

The terminal box **61** includes a box main body **62a** opening to the outboard side and formed integrally with the housing **22a** which supports the motor section A; and a separate lid member **62b** which closes the opening of the box main body **62a**.

A wire **64**, which is routed out of the stator **23** of the motor section A, is connected with the power supply wires **61** inside the terminal box **62**.

The power supply wires **61** are constituted by a conductor wire and an elastic member which covers the conductor wire, has an end connected to a coil of the stator **23** and another end connected to the power source via an inverter, for application of a voltage of a predetermined frequency to the stator **23** in order to rotate the motor section A.

The terminal box **62** is formed with a communication hole **65** on the inboard side of an outer circumferential surface of the housing of the motor section A. The power supply wires **61** are routed out through this communication hole **65** and are supported straightly on the outer circumferential surface of the housing of the motor section A by the holder **63** which is provided on the inboard side of the outer circumferential surface of the housing **22a** of the motor section A.

The holder **63** which holds the power supply wires **61** is formed integrally with the outer circumferential surface of the housing **22a** of the motor section A.

The communication hole **65**, through which the power supply wires **61** are routed out of the terminal box **62**, is fitted with a sleeve-like sealing member **66** to prevent lubrication oil from leaking out of the terminal box **62**.

Also, a sealing member **67** such as an O ring is provided between the box main body **62a** of the terminal box **62** and the lid member **62b** so as to prevent lubrication oil from leaking outside.

An insulation member **68** is attached to an area of connection between the wire **64** from the stator **23** of the motor section A and the power supply wires **61**, in the housing **22a** of the terminal box **62** of the motor section A.

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FIG. 14 and FIG. 15 show another embodiment of the present invention, where the terminal box 62 for the power supply wires 61 is disposed on the outboard side of an outer circumferential surface of the housing 22a which supports the motor section A whereas the holder 63 which holds the power supply wires routed out of the terminal box 62 to the inboard side is provided on the housing 22a which supports the motor section A.

The terminal box 62 includes a box main body 62a opening to the outer circumferential surface and formed integrally with the housing 22a which supports the motor section A; and a separate lid member 62b which closes the opening of the box main body 62a.

In this embodiment shown in FIG. 14 and FIG. 15, the wire 64 from the stator 23 of the motor section A is routed radically toward the outer circumferential surface, into the terminal box 62, and then connected to the power supply wires 61 inside the terminal box 62.

Like the embodiment shown in FIG. 12 and FIG. 13, the terminal box 62 is formed with a communication hole 65 on the inboard side of an outer circumferential surface of the housing 22a of the motor section A. The power supply wires 61 are routed to pass through this communication hole 65 and are supported straightly on the outer circumferential surface of the housing 22a of the motor section A by a holder 63 which is provided on the inboard side of the outer circumferential surface of the housing 22a of the motor section A.

Again in this embodiment which is shown in FIG. 14 and FIG. 15, the communication hole 65 through which the power supply wires 61 are routed out of the terminal box 62, is fitted with a sleeve-like sealing member 66 to prevent lubrication oil from leaking out of the terminal box 62.

Also, a sealing member 67 such as an O ring is provided between the box main body 62a of the terminal box 62 and the lid member 62b so as to prevent lubrication oil from leaking outside.

Next, a working principle of the above-described in-wheel motor driving devices 21 will be described in detail.

In the motor section A, coils in the stator 23 is supplied with AC current for example to generate an electromagnetic force, which in turn rotates the rotor 24 which is provided by a permanent magnet or a magnetic member. If the frequency of the voltage which is supplied to the oil is increased, the rotor 24 rotates at an increased speed accordingly.

As the rotor 24 rotates, the motor-side rotation member 25 connected thereto rotates, which then causes the cycloid discs 26a, 26b to make their revolution around the rotation center of the motor-side rotation member 25. In this process, the outer pins 27 come into engagement with the curvy wave patterns of the cycloid discs 26a, 26b to cause the cycloid discs 26a, 26b to rotate in the opposite direction to the rotating direction of motor-side rotation member 25.

As the cycloid discs 26a, 26b make their rotational movement, the inner pins 31 which are inserted into the through-holes 30a make contact with inner wall surfaces of the through-holes 30a. In this movement, the revolving movements of the cycloid discs 26a, 26b are not transmitted to the inner pins 31 and only the rotational movements of the cycloid discs 26a, 26b are transmitted to the wheel hub bearing section C via the wheel-side rotation member 28.

In this process, the speed reducer section B reduces the speed of rotation of the motor-side rotation member 25, and then the movement is transmitted to the wheel-side rotation member 28. Therefore, the arrangement allows the use of a low-torque high-rotation motor section A since the arrangement can transmit necessary torque to the wheel 14 even with such a type of motor section.

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It should be noted here that the speed reducer section B of the configuration described above has a speed reduction ratio which can be calculated as  $(ZA-ZB)/ZB$ , where ZA represents the number of the outer pins 27 whereas ZB represents the number of wave patterns in the cycloid discs 26a, 26b. FIG. 7 shows an embodiment with ZA=12 and ZB=11, which gives a very large speed reduction ratio of 1/11.

As understood, an in-wheel motor driving device 21 which is compact and has a high speed-reduction ratio can be achieved by utilizing a speed reducer section B which can provide a large speed reduction ratio without requiring a multi-stage configuration. Also, use of needle bearings 27a, 31a at places where the outer pins 27 and the inner pins 31 make their contact with their respective cycloid discs 26a, 26b reduces frictional resistance of these members with of the cycloid discs 26a, 26b, which improves transmission efficiency in the speed reducer section B.

The in-wheel motor driving devices 21 according to the above described embodiments have an advantage of decreased axial dimension. Therefore, an electric vehicle 11 which makes use thereof can have increased inside space.

In the embodiments described above, the rotary pump 51 is driven by using rotation of the wheel-side rotation member 28. However, the rotary pump 51 may be driven by using rotation of the motor-side rotation member 25. A potential problem in this case, however, is that rotating speed of the motor-side rotation member 25 is higher (eleven times in the above-described embodiment) than that of the wheel-side rotation member 28, so this may decrease service life of the rotary pump 51. Also, the wheel-side rotation member 28 is capable of producing a sufficient amount of output. From these view points, it is desirable that the rotary pump 51 is driven by using rotation of the wheel-side rotation member 28.

Also in the embodiments described above, the rotary pump is provided by a cycloid pump. However, the present invention is not limited to this, and the rotary pump may be provided by any type of rotary pump which can be driven by using rotation of the wheel-side rotation member 28.

Also, in the embodiment described above, the speed reducer section B has two cycloid discs 26a, 26b which have a 180-degree phase difference from each other. However, the number of the cycloid discs may be any. For example, three cycloid discs may be used at a 120-degree phase difference.

Further in the embodiment described above, the motion conversion mechanism is constituted by the inner pins 31 fixed to the wheel-side rotation member 28 and the through-holes 30a provided at the cycloid discs 26a, 26b. However, the present invention is not limited by this, and a motion conversion mechanism of whatsoever configuration may be employed as far as it can transmit the rotation of the speed reducer section B to the wheel hub 32. For example, the motion conversion mechanism may be constituted by the inner pins fixed to the cycloid discs and holes in the wheel-side rotation member.

It should be noted here that in the embodiment described above, working of components are described with their rotation in focus. Actually, however, a force which includes a torque is transmitted from the motor section A to the driving wheel. Therefore, the driving force provided as a result of speed reduction described above has a high torque.

Also, in the above description of the embodiment, electric power was supplied to the motor section A to drive the motor section A, and the driving force from the motor section A was transmitted to the driving wheel 14. There may be an additional, inverse arrangement for situations where the vehicle is decelerating or running down on a slope, to pick a force from

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the driving wheel **14** and convert it by the speed reducer section B into a high-speed low-torque rotation and transmit this rotation to the motor section A, so that the motor section A can serve as a power generator. Further, there may be an arrangement to store the power generated in this way in a battery for later use to drive the motor section A for example, or operate other electric components on board.

In the embodiment described above, the cycloid discs **26a**, **26b** were supported by cylindrical roller bearings. However, the present invention is not limited by this. For example, the bearing may be replaced by slide bearings, cylindrical roller bearings, tapered roller bearings, needle bearings, self-aligning roller bearings, deep groove roller bearings, angular contact ball bearings, four-point contact ball bearings, or any other types of bearing regardless of whether they are slide bearings or roller bearings, whether the bearings includes rollers or balls, or whether the bearings are single row type or double row type. The above applies to any other bearings which are disposed elsewhere in the device, so whatsoever types of bearing may be used.

It should be noted, however, that deep groove roller bearings have a higher allowable limit in terms of the number of rotations but have a lower load capacity as compared to cylindrical roller bearings. For this reason, a large deep groove roller bearing will have to be utilized in order to achieve a necessary load capacity. Therefore, cylindrical roller bearings will be more suitable as the roller bearing **41** in view of making the in-wheel motor driving devices **21** more compact.

In the above-described embodiments, the motor section A was provided by a radial gap motor. However, the present invention is not limited to this, and any suitable motor may be employed. For example, an axial gap motor which includes a stator fixed to a housing, and a rotor which is disposed inside the stator with an axial gap may be utilized.

Also, in each of the embodiments described above, the speed reducer section B in the in-wheel motor driving device **21** is implemented by a cycloid reduction gear system. However, the present invention is not limited to this, and any speed reducing mechanism may be employed. Examples include planetary gear speed reducing mechanism and parallel axis gear speed reducing mechanism.

Further, the electric vehicle **11** shown in FIG. **8A** has the rear wheels **14** serving as driving wheels. However, the present invention is not limited to this, and the front wheels **13** may serve as driving wheels or the vehicle may be a four-wheel drive vehicle. It should be noted here that in the present description, the term "electric vehicle" means any type of vehicle which is driven by electricity. For example, therefore, hybrid cars and similar vehicles should also be included in this category.

Thus far, embodiments of the present invention have been described with reference to the drawings. However, the present invention is not limited to these illustrated embodiments. Any of these embodiments illustrated thus far may be modified or changed in many ways within the scope or within the equivalence of the present invention.

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## Reference Signs List

- 11** electric vehicle
- 12** chassis
- 12a** wheel housing
- 12b** suspension
- 13** front wheels
- 14** wheel
- 22a** housing of motor section A
- 22b** housing of speed reducer section B
- 61** power supply wire
- 62** terminal box
- 63** power supply wire holder
- 85** cable outlet

The invention claimed is:

**1.** An in-wheel motor driving device comprising:

a motor section which rotates a motor-side rotation member;

a speed reducer section which reduces and transmits rotation of the motor-side rotation member to a wheel-side rotation member; and

a wheel hub connected and fixed to the wheel-side rotation member,

wherein the motor section, the speed reducer section, and the wheel hub are disposed in series from an inboard side to an outboard side of a vehicle, and

wherein a terminal box for a power supply wire which supplies power to the motor section is disposed on an outboard-side end surface of a housing which supports the motor section, with a holder for anchoring the power supply wire routed out of the terminal box to an inboard side being provided on an inboard side of an outer circumference of the housing which supports the motor section.

**2.** The in-wheel motor driving device according to claim **1**, wherein a wire from a stator of the motor section is routed in an outboard direction of the housing which supports the motor section.

**3.** The in-wheel motor driving device according to claim **1**, wherein the holder for anchoring the power supply wire is formed integrally with the inboard side of the outer circumference of the housing which supports the motor section.

**4.** The in-wheel motor driving device according to claim **1**, wherein the terminal box includes a box main body formed integrally with the housing which supports the motor section; and a lid member for closing an opening of the box main body.

**5.** The in-wheel motor driving device according to claim **4**, wherein the lid member seals the box main body with a sealing member.

**6.** The in-wheel motor driving device according to claim **1**, wherein the power supply wire is inserted into the terminal box via a sealing member.

**7.** The in-wheel motor driving device according to claim **1**, wherein the speed reducer section is provided by a cycloid reduction gear system.

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